

THE STORY OF THE WIRES

Incidents and Events Gathered from Every Quarter.

A Shaking Up in Canada.—Delegates to Chicago instructed for Grant—A Dublin Theatre in Ashes—Six Lives Lost—Soldiers Denounce the Weaver Bill—Nitro-Glycerine Explosion, &c., &c.

Earthquake in Canada.—Ottawa, Feb. 9.—A shock of earthquake was felt about three miles east of here last evening.

Jersey Judges Nominated.—TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9.—Governor McClellan has nominated Joel Parker, of Monmouth, and David A. Deane, of Essex, to be judges of the Supreme court.

Instructed for Grant.—ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The First and Second Districts today elected delegates to the Republican State convention and adopted resolutions in favor of nominating Grant for President.

Witnesses for Senator Voorhees.—PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 9.—Several families of colored emigrants arrived here to-day from North Carolina, to testify in the case of Senator Voorhees.

Delegates to Chicago.—SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Republican central committee of Washington Territory have elected Thomas T. Minor and Thomas D. Brents as delegates to the National Convention, alternating, George H. Seward and James A. Perkins.

The Baber Murder Case.—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The Supreme Court this morning rendered a decision affirming the decision of the Criminal court of Lebanon county in the case of Israel Baber and Joseph Hummel, who were convicted in August last of the murder of Joseph Baber.

Dublin Royal Theatre Burned.—DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—The Theatre Royal took fire at 2 o'clock today and continued to burn until late at night, in spite of the efforts of the fire brigade, which, however, prevented the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings. The managers, Messrs. Henry and John, and assistant manager, Mr. J. J. O'Connell, were in the theatre at the time of the fire. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. The Lord-Lieutenant was present during the conflagration.

Public Funeral in Montreal.—MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—The remains of the late Mr. Devlin will arrive here from Colorado for interment about the end of the present week. A meeting of St. Patrick's Society will be held to-day to take steps for a public funeral of the deceased. The Prince of Wales' regiment, of which Mr. Devlin was colonel during the Fenian raid, will attend the funeral. The body will lie in state in St. Patrick's church for one day after its arrival.

Mr. Horie's Death Announced to Gen. Grant.—HEAVANA, Feb. 9.—Yesterday last the great party, except General Grant, were present at a family reception of Pedro Diaz Herrera, a navy captain. The General remained at home, having received a telegram announcing the death of his friend, General Horie. The General's death was announced to him by a messenger. The General's death was announced to him by a messenger.

The Weaver Bill Denounced.—CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Chicago Union Veterans Club, the largest organization of ex-officers and soldiers in the United States, numbering over one thousand, passed resolutions this evening, unanimously denouncing the Weaver bill, because it threatened the business interests of the country, was unjust to the Government and unthought by the soldiers, and calling upon the Senators and Representatives from Illinois to oppose its passage.

An Absconding Revenue Officer.—LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 9.—An investigation into the disappearance of a revenue officer of the Third district of this city disclosed the fact that the cashier, Captain Ashley Brown, was a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000. The cashier had been absent from the city for some time, and the revenue officer had been absent from the city for some time.

Fellow Fever on a British Training Ship.—BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 4.—H. M. S. Atlanta, training ship for officers, returned to port yesterday, having arrived at Grassy Bay on Thursday last from the West Indies. She left Barbadoes on the 11th, and on the 11th a case of yellow fever occurred on board, and the ship was ordered to quarantine. The ship was ordered to quarantine.

Reasonable Charges at Chicago.—CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—A Chicago dispatch says: "Many reports and complaints have been received from the city of Chicago, that the Eastern press, to the effect that our hotels contemplated a raising of rates during the Republican National Convention in June. The proprietors of all the hotels in the city, including the Palmer, Grand Pacific, Sherman and Tremont, deny this, and offer in saying they will abide by their pledge made to the National Committee, and charge only the usual prices. Delegates to the convention, especially for their own use, will have to pay for them, since these could otherwise be utilized for sleeping rooms. Delegates will have first choice of accommodations."

Frightful Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.—BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 9.—This morning at 10 o'clock a house, occupied by Henry Fenney, was blown up by a large quantity of nitro-glycerine. At a point in the road four miles from Bradford the sleigh upset, causing the explosion. The explosion was caused by a large quantity of nitro-glycerine.

The Revolution in Northern Mexico.—SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from San Francisco, received here to-day from San Rafael, Lower California, announces that on the arrival there of the rebel General Marquez, the forces of the federal government were defeated. The rebel forces were defeated. The rebel forces were defeated.

A Worthy Candidate.—To the Editor of The National Republic:—WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1880.

GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION.

Statement of a Personal and Political Friend.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The following relative to Grant's position will appear editorially in tomorrow's *Tribune*: "A near personal and political friend of ex-President Grant, who doubtless knows whereof he speaks, authorizes the following as a correct statement of the General's position, with reference to the Presidency. He says: 'General Grant is not now, nor has he ever been, a candidate for the Presidential nomination. But should the Republican National Convention nominate him in the same manner as any other candidate would be nominated, he would deem it his duty to the country and the party to accept. Traveling abroad he was a stranger in the contest now going on for the Presidential nomination, and has written no letters on the subject to any person, and assertions to the contrary are without foundation in fact.'"

LIVELY LEGISLATIVE SCENE.

A Set-to Between a Representative and a Reporter.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9.—A considerable excitement prevailed in the House to-day by reason of the General Assembly, resulting from a personal encounter between C. W. Archer, one of the reporters of the *State*, and James A. Frazier, member of the House. Archer, a member of the House, was called by Captain J. H. Chamberlaine, delegate from Richmond and one of the proprietors of the *State*, to a letter written by Frazier, in which he charged Archer with misrepresentation of the *State* of every word uttered on the floor of the House. Archer, who was seated at the desk of the House, was called by Captain J. H. Chamberlaine, delegate from Richmond and one of the proprietors of the *State*, to a letter written by Frazier, in which he charged Archer with misrepresentation of the *State* of every word uttered on the floor of the House.

Mr. Frazier said that he had disclaimed anything offensive to the gentleman from Richmond; did not propose to pick a quarrel with any member of the House, and so the matter rested. Subsequently Mr. Archer, the reporter, referred to by Frazier, went out into the rotunda and was met by a gentleman, who, according to his remarks on the floor he had made, was a member of the House. The gentleman, who was a member of the House, was met by a gentleman, who, according to his remarks on the floor he had made, was a member of the House.

A Test Case Made for the Higher Court.—RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9.—To-day being the time for the opening of the regular February term of the Henrico county court, a large number of persons gathered at the county court house to witness the trial of a test case. The test case was made for the higher court.

A Bill Agreed Upon by the Caucus.—RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9.—The dominant party of the General Assembly, known locally as the Readjusters, agreed upon in caucus and in conference to-day a bill to amend the act relating to the public credit. It reduces the principal of that debt by elimination of the heretofore funded debt from \$250,000 to \$100,000. The bill also provides for the redemption of the funded debt from \$250,000 to \$100,000.

The Dillingham Tragedy.—MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Dillingham, the victim of her husband's jealousy, was found dead in her room, and the tragedy was averted. The tragedy was averted. The tragedy was averted.

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A Worthy Candidate.—To the Editor of The National Republic:—WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1880.

Five Hundred Teachers Accidentally Killed and Wounded.—LONDON, Feb. 10.—Reuters' Constantinople dispatch reports that during a fête, a barracks three stories high near that city suddenly collapsed. Two hundred soldiers were killed, and 300 wounded. The number of casualties has probably been exaggerated.

KILPATRICK'S MISSION.

Effort for Sherman Capital in North Carolina.

Mr. W. J. Kilpatrick's Errand to the Old North State—His Credentials Presented—Result of His Labors with Colonel Keogh—Civil-Service Rules Liberally Construed—Interview Arranged.

The New York *Times* is revealing the true inwardness of North Carolina affairs under civil service rules, and introduces an interview between General Kilpatrick, special agent of the Treasury Department, who has recently visited that State to work up the case of Secretary Sherman, and Colonel Keogh, secretary of the Republican National Committee. General Kilpatrick introduced himself to Colonel Keogh by showing a letter from Secretary Sherman to Colonel Young, and another from W. P. Canaday, the Collector of Customs at Wilmington, North Carolina. Secretary Sherman's letter is as follows:

"This will introduce to you my friend, W. J. Kilpatrick, who is on his way to North Carolina to talk with him freely on general matters. He is your friend, and I am sure you could get any place you want." "I don't want any place," was Keogh's reply. "I have no time to attend to the duties of any official position," Mr. Kilpatrick replied. "I am sure you could get any place you want." "I don't want any place," was Keogh's reply. "I have no time to attend to the duties of any official position," Mr. Kilpatrick replied.

Responsibility for Mr. Hay's Appointment.—Secretary Schurz has made a statement in relation to the appointment of Mr. Hay as Indian Commissioner, in which he places the responsibility on the President. The President, who recommended him, and after his appointment unanimously adopted a resolution expressing their great satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Hay as Indian Commissioner.

Both Houses of Congress were in session yesterday, but it being Monday there was very little business of importance. In the Senate a resolution of the Louisiana Legislature, introduced by Mr. Sherman, was passed. The resolution was passed. The resolution was passed.

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THE FISHERY AWARD.

A Very Extraordinary Allegation.

HALIFAX, Feb. 9.—Professor Ford, of Windsor, has made a very serious charge against the British Government, in relation to the fishery award. The professor was employed by the Commission to make a complete analytical index of the proceedings. He alleges that in the performance of this duty, he obtained evidence which conclusively proved that the fishery statistics in the British case were deliberately falsified, and, without directly asking the charge against them, he clearly indicates that Mr. Ford, the British agent, and Mr. Berge, who was Mr. Ford's secretary and the Commission's secretary, perpetrated these frauds, which he denounces as a breach of faith with the United States, a national disgrace and a great injury to Canada, inasmuch as the discovery of them is certain to embitter the minds of Americans, encourage them to pursue intemperately extreme measures, and embarrass future negotiations on the fishery question. Professor Ford, it appears, brought this matter to the notice of Sir A. T. Galt, personally and by several letters, also to the Hon. Mr. Scollery, American Commissioner, and Mr. Delfosse, the third Commissioner, and also laid it before the British Foreign office. In the correspondence the British authorities refused to believe the charge, and declined to ask the British agent, and Mr. Berge, who was Mr. Ford's secretary and the Commission's secretary, perpetrated these frauds, which he denounces as a breach of faith with the United States, a national disgrace and a great injury to Canada, inasmuch as the discovery of them is certain to embitter the minds of Americans, encourage them to pursue intemperately extreme measures, and embarrass future negotiations on the fishery question.

The Southern Supervisors.—In the executive session of the Senate yesterday the Census Committee reported back an additional installment of nominations of census supervisors, including a number of those appointed by the President. The committee reported that the President had appointed a number of supervisors, including a number of those appointed by the President.

Something Like a Dare.—The following letter has been furnished to the agent of the Associated Press for publication: "My private correspondence shows that some persons actually believe that General H. V. Boynton, correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, has begun a campaign of calumny against the President in a civil or military court. So far as I know, up to the present instant of time he has done nothing of the kind except in the newspaper."

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FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S CASE

Forcible Presentation of the Subject by the Minority.

Review of the Original Proceedings—Powers and Duties of the Board of Inquiry—Decision by the Court of Martial Irrevocable—An Earnest Protest Against the Passage of the Pending Bill.

The Report of the Minority Presented.—The minority report from the Senate Military Committee in the Fitz-John Porter case was presented in the Senate yesterday by Senator Logan. The report opposes the passage of the bill recommended by the majority to set aside and declare null and void the findings of the general court-martial which was held at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in 1863. The report opposes the passage of the bill recommended by the majority to set aside and declare null and void the findings of the general court-martial which was held at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in 1863.

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INFORMATION WANTED.

Congressman Admits Some Hard Questions to the Commissioners.

Congressman Admits, to whom the joint resolution extending the provisions of the "Drawback" bill was referred, has addressed the following inquiries to the District Commissioners: "Has any attempt been made since June 27, 1879, to sell the property on which taxes were then in arrears, and if so, with what result? 2. What number of persons filed individually written complaints with the Commissioners within the sixty days provided for in the act of June 27, 1879, that their assessments were erroneous and excessive, and what was the amount of the assessments of the persons complaining? 3. If it is true, as previously stated, that subsequent to October 1, 1879, payment has been accepted of tax-lien certificates and general taxes, resulting in penalties and interest, or accepting a lower rate of interest than provided by law, and, if so, by what authority were these abatements made? 4. What number of special assessments were revised between June 27, 1879, and January 1, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 27, 1879, and what the total amount of such revised assessments and the amount of drawback certificates issued in the revision? 5. What number of special assessments were revised between June 27, 1879, and January 1, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 27, 1879, and what the total amount of such revised assessments and the amount of drawback certificates issued in the revision? 6. What was the amount of assessments made by the Territorial Governor mentioned in the act of June 27, 1879, and what the total amount of such revised assessments and the amount of drawback certificates issued in the revision? 7. What amount of tax-lien certificates were carried between June 27, 1879, and January 1, 1880, and what amount of tax-lien or other certificates were carried at this time, and the reason they have not been issued? 8. We would also like an estimate of the amount of special tax (including all special assessments) whether certificates have been issued or not, remaining unpaid on the 27th of January, 1880, and also an estimate of the amount of general and all other taxes remaining unpaid on the same date."

The Railroad Question—A Memorial to Congress.—A meeting of the Citizens and Property-holders' Protective Association of South Washington was held last night at the Hotel Hamilton, with Mr. S. S. Baker in the chair and Mr. William B. Browne secretary. Dr. C. C. Carter, chairman of the committee of twenty-five, reported a memorial to Congress, which was adopted and is to be printed. The memorial is as follows:

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THE HIRTH MURDERERS.

Bedford, Queenan and Pinn on Trial for Life.

A Crowd at the City Hall—A Tedious Time Examining Jurors—Ten Secured Yesterday—Seven White and Three Colored—Scenes About the Court-Room—Full Proceedings, &c., &c. The murder of George Philip Hirth. The trial of Joseph Neverson, alias Joseph Bedford, alias Babe Bedford, sandy skin and Edward Queenan, which was announced for yesterday morning, caused an unusual interest in the city and considerable excitement about the City Hall. It has been many years, if ever before, since such a large crowd assembled in that locality drawn thither by a criminal prosecution. The murder of George Philip Hirth, at the time of its occurrence, seemed to awaken interest in the city, but the dangerous extent that it had gone to, and the slaying of a young man so highly respected and esteemed, added intensity to the excitement that ensued at his death. Had the murder been known and apprehended immediately following the commission of their brutal deed, as persons doubted that swift and summary vengeance would be meted out to them. However, the delay in securing the parties accused of the crime permitted the passions of men to cool, and when they were arrested the power of the law prevailed and they were from being overrun, and as a consequence there was circulating room therefor for those persons required to be in attendance. Many of the men and women—and the great number of the latter was particularly noticeable—being unable to gain admittance to the court-room, hung about the doors and steps of the building trying to catch a few words or obtain a glance at the prisoners.

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